

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1804.

[No. 1071.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds, tierces, and bls.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which, are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastic, blue Friezes,
Calmancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Lith Linens, Silica do.
Olneburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Moulin and Moulin Handkerchiefs,
India Moulin and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats, and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 17.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
King Street,

AN ELEGANT EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

In four handsome Octavo Volumes—Price, well
bound, Ten Dollars.

This edition is now offered to the public as a
specimen of American paper and printing, which
will not suffer by a comparison with any book
printed in this country.

A GOLD MEDAL was given to
Robert Carr, the Printer of this Bible, by the
American Company of Bookfellers, as the best
specimen of Printing exhibited at their annual
meeting at New York last June.

July 31.

350 bls. HERRINGS.

For Sale by the Subscribers—350
bls. well cured Herrings; a quantity of second
hand Rigging, four new sails for a Brig; a quan-
tity of Blocks and three Anchors.

30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.

BILLS on Philadelphia and New York.
Ricketts, Newton and Co.

July 26.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by Rob. and John Gray,
MEMOIRS

OF
The LIFE of Dr. DARWIN.

By Anna Seward.

Price in boards, 1 dol. 75 cts.
Bound in Sheep, 2 — 00
Calf, gilt, 2 — 50

July 20.

Wanted to Hire,

A servant Woman: For one well acquainted
with Cooking, Washing and House Work gene-
rally, liberal wages will be given.

Apply to the Printer.

July 15.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm, in
the county of Alexandria, district of Columbia,
a Mulatto man called NATI COOK, about 6
feet high, between 35 and 40 years of age, long
hair which he wears tied, a lock of white hair on
the front of his head, a little to the left, a coop-
er by trade; he has several scars on his arms and
wrist, a scar on his back occasioned by a scald,
and several marks from a whip; he is very fond
of drink and gambling; he took with him a va-
riety of clothes and some copper's tools. He
staid the Potomac at Georgetown a few days
since, and will probably make for Baltimore, as
he has been very anxious for some time past to
go to sea. I will give the above reward for
securing said fellow in any jail, so that I get
him again, or thirty dollars, with reasonable
charges if brought home. All matters of
vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, em-
ploying or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
C. F. Whiting.

July 11.

The Ship United States,

arrived at Liverpool on the 7th June,
having a passage of 27 days from the
Cape, and was preparing for the re-
ception of FALL GOODS for Alexandria and
George Town. We expect her early in Septem-
ber and with to provide a return Cargo for Liver-
pool; but if this cannot be accomplished, we
will take FREIGHT for Cows and a market,
or direct to a port in Holland. We request an
early application in order that we may give her
dispatch as a regular trader.

We want to purchase 30,000 white
oak barrel Staves.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Aug. 13.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM.

Thomas V. Butler, Master;
burthen about 400 bls. For Freight or Passage
apply to the captain on board at Merchant's
Wharf, or

Daniel Murgatroyd,

King Street.

Who has for Sale,

Berber Gurrals,
Nimposakie Coffins,
Chittabully Baffas,
Champore Coffins,
Jantally Mamoodys,
Johanna Lawns,
Table Cloths,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Country Gin, and
A few bls. N. York Cargo Pork.

July 25.

For Freight or Charter to Europe,
The SHIP

WILLIAM and JOHN,

T Woodhouse, Master:

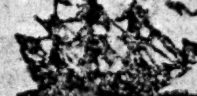
Expected daily from Jamaica—carries 350 hds.
Tobacco. Apply to

James Wilson.

Aug. 14.

For Freight or Charter,
To EUROPE or the WEST INDIES,

The fine, fast sailing



Brig RACHEL,

JOHN GUTHRIE, Master:

Burthen 1200 bls. in complete order for sea.

Apply to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Aug. 21

For CHARTER,

The fine, new American

Ship ORB,

Captain FARLEY,

About 450 hogheads burthen:
Now lying in Baltimore—will take a cargo to
any port in Europe, and can proceed immediate-
ly. For terms apply to.

William Hodgson.

Aug.

For Freight or Charter,
The Sloop Columbia,

burden about 600 bls.

Thos. R. Gardner, Master:

Apply to

J. G. LADD.

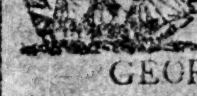
Who has for Sale, received per said Sloop,
Fifteen puncheons

High flavoured Jamaica Spirits.

July 16.

For Freight or Charter,
To the WEST-INDIES,

The Schooner



SPARROW,

GEORGE COLEMAN, Master:

Burthen from 7 to 800 bls. Apply to the master
on board, or to

Marsteller and Young.

Aug. 21.

FRUIT, GROCERIES, &c.

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's Store on Union Street,
Forty boxes

LISBON LEMONS,

equal to any ever at this market—West India
and New England Rum by the lhd. or barrel;
French Brandy in pipes; Sugar in bls. nice Spa-
nish Segars by the box; Salad Oil by the box
or bottle; good English Cheese; Olives, salt
held Almonds by the bale; English Walnuts,
Raffins by the box, Prunes, Figs, fresh Limes,
Nice Smithfield Bacon Hams,

of a small size, &c.

Abel Willis.

July 5.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the brig Rachel from Cadiz,

FRESH LEMONS

And Muscadell and Bloom RAISINS,

by the box or retail,

Very nice, fresh OLIVES by the jar:

And from Amsterdam, by the Brother's

Return,

REAL HOLLAND GIN,

EMPTY GIN CASES.

And GLASS WARE assorted.

On Hand, as usual,

Oranges, Limes, Tamarinds, Nuts,
Fruit, Spanish Segars (first quality) by the box
or retail, with all kinds of GROCERIES.

ALSO,

Fine fat Mackarel and Old Codfish,

for family use.

Abel Willis.

August 20.

ROBERT B. JAMESON,

Offers for Sale,

30,000 lbs. GREEN COFFEE,

8,000 do. Cocoa,

20 hds. Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags of Cotton,

20 punche's fine flavor'd St. Croix Rum,

20 hds. Molasses,

10 pipes Holland Gin,

30 qr. chests of fresh Teas assorted,

10 pipes London P. Madeira

8 do. old Port

4 do. P. Tenneriffe

15 qr. casks Sherry. and

4 pipes Bruffels

3 hds. green Copperas,

4 hds. Roll Brimstone,

2 hds. Madder,

2 hds. Alum. and

120 boxes Spanish Segars of different
qualities, with most other articles in the Grocery
Line.

May 29.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to leave this place early next fall,
offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his
STOCK on HAND, consisting of a handsome se-
lection of

DRY GOODS

adapted to the present season. All persons
having claims against him are requested to present
them for settlement, and those indebted to him
will be pleased to make payment.

John Horsburgh.

June 12.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,

(Late Dylon's Store,) Prince Street, has this day
received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig
Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and fel's
Sparrow from Antigua,

4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,

3000 Oranges,

30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural foil,

49 boxes Muscadell and Bloom Raisins, by
the box or retail,

Fresh Lemons,

Cherry Wine of a superior quality,

And real Holland Gin.

Has always on Hand,

A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY
GOODS, &c.

The above articles are all in fine order,
and of excellent quality.

Aug. 22.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by subscription a comprehensive de-
scription of

The Harbour of St. John's,

IN

The Island of Newfoundland.

With the occupation and amusements of the in-
habitants; the government and trade of that
important British island; concluding with fun-
dry observations in relation to

The Court of Vice Admiralty

Established there—well worthy the attention of
those merchants who are shippers to foreign
markets.

By a person who resided there three months of the
last Winter.

TERMS—The work shall be printed on fire
paper, and on delivery, subscribers to
pay Four Shillings.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

July 12.

Printing executed at this Office with
neatness and dispatch.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Pekoe, Padra,
Pouchong and
Com'sa Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Import-
ation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Bruffels,
Lithon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Bril-
ne.

Roace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,

MCayenne and black Pepper,

Alspice, rice and ground Ginger,

Fig Blue and Poland Starch,

Dixon's Mustard,

Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,

Best Chewing Tobacco,

Spanish Segars,

Pearl Barley and Rice,

Shot assorted,

F and F F Gunpowder,

Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,

Gun and Pistols Flints,

White and brown Soap,

Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pain,
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Junr.

HAS FOR SALE

At the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
(JUST RECEIVED)

2,800 pieces NANKEENS,

165 do. Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

2 bales Sannals,

2 do. Baffas,

1 do. Emertys,

1 do. blue Gurrals,

1 do. India Chintz,

2 sacks Sago

1 bag Hops,

24 Birch Floor Mats,

3 cases and one cask Women's Morocco
and Leather Shoes,

ALSO ON HAND,

Fifteen bales of India Cottons,

Consisting of

5 bales Baffas,

5 do. Emertys,

4 do. Sannals,

1 do. Cassals,

30 pieces Black Satin,

2 sets Tea China,

Mens' coarse, and women's Morocco an lea-
ther shoes,

Leiper's Snuff in half bls. and kegs,

1 case Mariner's Compasses,

10 coils Cordage, assorted,

24 bags Pepper

40 bls. Beef No. 1. and

A large quantity of red Seal Leathers

June 4.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by the sub-
scriber on Wolfe Street, having every conveni-
ence for a genteel family, with a large produc-
tive garden; the situation healthy and the house
remarkably cool in the summer season. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

June 23.

CASH given for clean Linen
and Cotton Rags.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of a part of Major Thomas West's LAND, advertised in this paper, was postponed until Wednesday the 15th day of September next at 11 o'clock, A. M. when the sale will again commence on the premises, near the lands of Mr. John Thompson.

This tract will be sold in convenient LOTS, some of which are, in point of situation, equal to any in the vicinity of Alexandria.

Richard M. Scott,
Francis Peyton,
Amos Alexander, } Com'rs.

August 23 dds.

LOST.

A keg of SPRIGS, brought by the Sloop Unity, captain Hand, from Philadelphia, and consigned to Messrs. Libby, Carne & Slade. They were landed on Newell's wharf, on or about the 18th May last, and we suppose the dryman has taken them by mistake for some other fire, as Libby, Carne and Slade did not receive them. Whoever has the said keg will oblige by informing the subscribers.

M'Clean and Winterberry.

Aug. 25. d

Smithfield Bacon Hams.

THE subscriber has just received 2000 lbs. of Smithfield BACON HAMs, consisting in the greatest part of nice small Hams of from 6 to 12 pounds weight.—An assortment of Liverpool

STONE WARE,

consisting of jugs, pitchers, and pickle pots of different sizes.

Abel Willis.

Aug. 23. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Rachel from Cadiz, and for Sale by the Subscriber,

48 boxes Muscadell and Bloom RAISINS,

70 Jars of OLIVES—all in fine order.

T. SIMMS.

Aug. 12o. d

Alexandria Bank Shares

FOR SALE—apply to James Patton.

Aug. 20. 21W

Valuable Real Property and Household Furniture, FOR SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, that

HOUSE

and Improvements, at present occupied by my family, with the whole of the LOT on which the said House stands, containing two acres, bounded on the West by Washington street, and on the North by Oregon street. This property is in a very handsome part of the town, and will answer both for a town and country house. Part of the lot is occupied as a garden, which is extensive and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

My Household and Kitchen Furniture—consisting of tables, chairs, beds and bedding, bedsteads, book case, a quantity of books, bureau, chests of drawers, one Coach and Harness, &c. &c.

This property will positively be sold on that day for what it will bring, to satisfy a debt claimed from me by William Hepburn.

N. B.—The Houses and Lot will be disposed of at private sale, if a reasonable offer should be made for them at any time before the 29th day of September.

John Dundas.

Aug. 21.

District of Columbia—to wit:

WHEREAS Samuel Cooper has this day by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the Assistant Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors within the District aforesaid, and has stated therein, that he is now in actual confinement in the jail bounds of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of Michael Riley, and that being unable to discharge said Riley's claim, with others, against him, he offered to deliver up, for the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—No notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Samuel Cooper, to attend at the Court House in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the 25th instant, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the evening of that day, to show cause why said prisoner should not be discharged according to law.

B. Order,

G. Deneale, c. c.

August 22. dsc

Printing in all its various branches executed at this office with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.

OAKLEY'S ORATION.

I regret, Fellow-Citizens, that on this day we have to witness the existence of an unhappy dissension, which has interrupted that peace and harmony so dear to us all. The friends of moderation have wished to celebrate the era of their country's Independence and Glory, untroubled by political zeal and prejudice. They have anxiously sought an union with their political enemies in which they might bury every cause of animosity, and devote this day, at least, to the pleasures of social intercourse. Their wishes and exertions have proved alike fruitless. They have seen their liberal terms of conciliation rejected with an overbearing violence, which nothing, but the pride of power could offer, and to which nothing but pusillanimity can submit. Let an impartial, candid people judge between us. To them we appeal for the rectitude of our intentions, and the propriety of our conduct; and we trust that they will fix the mark of their disapprobation, on those men, who have violated that decency and moderation, which ought to prevail on the day we are now assembled to honour.

It has become a custom for the orator on the fourth of July, to entertain his audience with a high and merited eulogium on the heroes and patriots of our revolution. To those in whose breasts the recollection of their services has been impaired by political hatred, this custom may be necessary. But I trust that we need not this annual tribute of applause to awaken in our minds a lively remembrance of their merits and sufferings. Let others boast of their attachment to the men and the principles of the revolution. Be it ours to prove our veneration for our political fathers, not by proclaiming it on the house top, but by a manly effort to maintain, in its purity and vigor, the noble inheritance which they have bequeathed us.

Let us then, on this occasion, turn aside from the beaten path—and instead of reviewing the events of the revolutionary war, let us devote our attention to a subject deeply interesting to us all. Instead of contemplating the manner in which our liberty was established, let us endeavor to learn the more useful lesson how it may be preserved.

We had hoped that a constitution, like ours, which had been the result of great deliberation and wisdom; which had reconciled the jarring interests of the union; and to which these United States owe all their political prosperity would have escaped the destructive hand of innovation, and would have been suffered to exist, untroubled, till long experience had pointed out its defects. The three last years have proved the vanity of our hopes: and have shewn the friends of the constitution, that the same enmity which opposed its establishment, is now bent on its destruction. A short examination of some of the leading acts of the present ruling party, will evince the truth of this assertion.

The liberty and happiness of any country must depend in a great degree on the purity of its courts of justice. The arbitrary kings of England stood in need of the Star Chamber to complete their tyranny; and the Jacobins of France did not consummate their dreadful work of destruction, till they had organized their criminal tribunals. In the star chamber, the will of the monarch usurped the place of the common law of the land; and the judges being the creatures of the crown, the political liberty of the subject was totally destroyed. In the criminal tribunals of France, the administration of justice was one continued scene of cruel mockery. The men, who presided in them, were placed there only to regulate the procession of the victims of the ruling faction, from the dungeon to the scaffold; and to see that the bloody work was carried on with sufficient vigor.

It cannot be too often repeated that the liberty of this country depends chiefly on its courts of justice. Corruption, in this branch of our government, is the rock on which all our political happiness will suffer shipwreck. Let our executive be weak or corrupt; let him conspire against the freedom of his country; let him draw tight the reins of government, or cast them loose to the gust of popular phrenzy; if our courts are pure and independent, we are safe.—Let our legislature be under the influence of all those passions, which rule with unbounded sway in popular assemblies; let it grasp at all power, and attempt to destroy every check and balance, which our constitution provides, if our courts are pure and independent, we are still safe.

Need I enlarge on this subject, to prove to you the truth of this principle? The voice of experience strongly declares it.—The constitution of every country, in which

the political liberty of the subject has been at all regarded, has provided that the judges shall be independent; and where this independence has been most complete, there have the people enjoyed in the greatest degree, the blessings of freedom. In England, since the judges were raised above the influence of the crown, the streams of justice have flowed pure and uninterrupted. In no other part of Europe have the life, liberty and property of the subject, been so well secured. Compare the present with the former situation of England; compare it with that of all the other nations of the old world, and the importance of a pure administration of justice will be too manifest to be disputed.

The experience of other countries has not been more expressive on this subject than our own. We have enjoyed the blessings which spring from wise, uncorrupted and independent courts. We begin to apprehend that these blessings have become precarious. Many of us begin to fear that our own history will soon teach us what the history of England has already taught us, that a corrupted and dependent judiciary is the most dreadful engine which a persecuting faction can wield.

Fellow-citizens, have we seen nothing in our government to authorize those forebodings? nothing to excite alarm in the friends of the constitution? We have seen enough, more than enough to excite alarm, more than enough to awaken suspicion. We have seen an open and too successful attempt to render the judicial department of our government, dependent on the will and caprice of the Legislature. We have thus seen one of the fairest features of our constitution blackened and defaced, a feature which spread beauty & animation throughout the whole.

Some of us may have thought, that measure was the offspring of political revenge; that the blow was aimed, not at the constitution itself, but at the men whom federal wisdom had elevated to the bench. Let us not deceive ourselves. The motives of hatred and revenge might have influenced the minor spirit of the faction; but those who sit in high places, and who direct the operations of the party, had deeper and more extended views. They had selected the judicial department of the government, as the first victim of their long and inveterate enmity to the constitution. They judged rightly that when this main pillar was removed the whole fabric must soon fall. They dreaded the control which the judges had a right to exercise over the acts of the Legislature. This control they foresaw, might one day arrest their progress, and protect the constitution against the most desperate attack. To remove this obstacle to their favorite plan, they seized the first moment of the exultation and triumph of their party. The friends of the constitution defended it with a vigour, which was deserving of better success.—We admired and applauded their efforts, but we had to lament that they could not avert or arrest the blow.

I have not misrepresented this transaction. The recollection of it is still fresh in your minds. That recollection will bear witness that the facts I have stated as true; and the understanding, even of a child, will declare that the inference is just—that the independence of our judges has been destroyed, and that they have become the mere creatures of legislative power.

Be it so: exclaim the enemies of the constitution. "Shall a Judge be independent of the Legislature; the representatives of the people? In the Legislature are centered all the dignity and sovereignty of power. Here all their majesty and omnipotence reside. This was the the "sweet morsel" which made the poison palatable. The pride and passions of the people were awakened, to exclude the exercise of their cooler reason. We say that a judge ought to be independent of the legislature; independent of every power, but the constitution. Here only are we to look for the means of removing him from office. That constitution has wisely provided a remedy for every evil. It invests the power of impeachment in one branch of the legislature, and prescribes the mode of trial by another. Is not this power of impeachment a sufficient check on the ambition and depravity of a judge? It is more than sufficient. The spirit of faction may prevail even here, and convert this salutary check into an engine of persecution and revenge.

I have attempted, fellow-citizens, to describe the origin and effect of one attack which the constitution has sustained from its old and inveterate enemies. There is another not less fatal.

Whoever casts his eye on the constitution can discover one general principle prevailing through the whole. In the memorable convention, which gave existence to this instrument, all the different interests

and feelings of the Union were represented. The great states, elevated with pride, were inclined to trample on the rights of the small. The small were jealous of the aspiring ambition of the great. In this emergency, a system of mutual concession was introduced. Each part of the union made some sacrifice to the good of the whole. The constitution was thus formed on one general principle, of compromise and concession. From this principle arose the equality of the states in the Senate; and the representation of the South. But the most important instance in which it was apparent, was the mode of electing the great offices of the government. The small states were justly anxious to secure to themselves a participation in the honors and emoluments of these great offices. To effect this the mode of election, was admirably adapted.

Some parts of this system of compromise have always been galling to the pride of the large states, & particularly of Virginia. She was well pleased with the weight she received in the general government, from the number of her slaves. This black stain of our constitution—this burlesque upon representation was gratifying to her lust of power. But she could brook no check on her ambition. Not content with holding a predominant influence over the popular branch of the government, she aspired to the control of every other. The honor, influence and patronage attached to the executive rendered that important station the particular object of her desires. She here saw the means of gratifying the ambition and avarice of her own numerous citizens, and the citizens of those states who were willing to become her humble handmaids. With such wishes she has always looked with jealousy and hatred on that part of the constitution which furnished the means of frustrating her designs. She was indignant at beholding the small states—the object of her uniform contempt and enmity, invested with the power of curbing her proud spirit, and arresting her ambitious career. In the fulness of her resentment she determined on the destruction of that salutary provision of the constitution. To effect this work she seized a moment of ferment and delusion, which sprang from a coincidence of circumstances, that the lapse of ages would not again produce, and which so blinded the smaller members of the union, that they madly joined in the completion of their own disgrace and ruin.

With astonishment we beheld the small states adopting an amendment to the constitution, which has destroyed their political importance, and degraded them to station, little above insignificance. When they awake from this delusion and see that they have inflicted a fatal wound on that very member of the constitution, which has hitherto preserved and protected, their existence, as independent states; they will then feel the extent of the sacrifice, which they have voluntarily made. They will then perceive that they have been the victims—not of the resistless power of their enemies—but of their own folly and madness.

This system of compromise, of which I have been speaking, is the spring of life and vigor to the constitution. Without this system it could never have been established, and without this system it never can exist. This has been the powerful cause, which has thus far preserved the union, which has appeased the jealousy and lulled the suspicions of the different states, which has softened the collision of discordant interests, and which has rendered harmless the rage and fury of political zeal. To this we looked for safety, when the spirit of patriotism, which sprang from the revolution, should decay; when our country should become agitated by all those passions, which in every age, have prevailed in other republics: when ambition and jealousy should usurp the place of moderation and confidence and when wild and disorganizing notions of liberty should destroy the love of rational freedom. Yet of this refuge we are now deprived. This system of compromise has been wantonly infringed. The spirit of the constitution has thus been broken down.—The stone, which was the very "head of the corner," on which the whole fabric rested, has been thus removed.

The observations, which I have submitted to you prove that there is a systematic design among the leaders of the present ruling party, to destroy our happy constitution. In two important instances this design has been openly displayed. These instances, however, do not stand alone.—Other circumstances in our national affairs mark the existence and progress of the same system of destruction. We have to oppose not only the open assaults of our enemies, but we have to watch and impede their secret operations. In all their policy they

keep a steady eye upon their interests, almost all their acts we can trace to this spirit of enmity.

The acquisition of Louisiana, the boast of the present administration, which produced a theme of the most plausible. It has been represented with in calculable benefits to the country, as a lasting peace; every cause of hostility; as a commerce to a degree almost unimagined, and finally as establishing a permanent foundation for the happiness of the people. In such a state of things, the government will observe a strict impartiality to the interests of all portions of territory and will administer justice in favour of one party rather than another. In the present administration there has been a want of this impartial line of general tenor of its measures, its secret inclinations. The great offices of government have generally been given to those few members of the administration who have been selected from no portion of the country. The vice-president is a cypher in the administration, and his jealousy and envy, which spring from the sure to excite. The attorney general, though an enthusiast in the cause, has become disgusted with the post master general is a man of proscription. Besides these, many others who have been attached to the party since its formation have become apprehensive of southern influence. The spread far and wide and the possibility of contradiction is rotten in the state. This prejudice against the principles of the north is clothed with the general spirit of the constitution. On the constitutional form, with all its checks, preserved in their vigour, prosperity, and safety of the nation while they continue members of the union they could find the means of balancing the continually increasing weight of southern influence. Virginia perceiving this intention between the existence of the union, and the welfare of the nation, labored unceasingly to debase and importance. To secure the reigns of government, she immediately raised taxes, which were calculated equally in the states. She finds her revenue diminished, her expenditures increased, she fore the deficiency by new taxes upon commerce. Commerce has taken up its favorable southern regions. Here, perseverance, and enterprize and vigor. Of course the aversion of our government to bear the whole burden of the treasury, while the north is left "unembarrassed."

In this general system of policy, to break the spirit and resources of the northern states—and on the other to throw weight into the scale of southern influence, the acquisition of Louisiana was the true cause of that action. The free navigation of the Mississippi was and object of it.

That security might have been obtained by the possession of the east bank of the Mississippi, and the policy which our government has followed, and which they offer to their lives and fortunes, did not meet the wishes of the southern government. The acquisition of Louisiana, they say, is a mine of power and influence, and must be formed—of these to the union, means of extending its reign. Agitation: this we have already seen.

were represented, elevated with pride, on the rights of the great. In this mutual concession, part of the union to the good of the nation was thus formed, of compromise, this principle arose in the Senate; and the South. But the in which it was ap- electing the great- ment. The small to secure to them, the honors and offices. To et- tion, was admin- em of compromise to the pride of the y of Virginia. She he weight she re- ernment, from the This black stain of urlesque upon re- to her lust of brook no check on- ent with holding e over the popular er, she aspired to- ter. The honor, attached to the ex- important station her desires. She gratifying the ambi- own numerous us of those states come her humble h wishes she has ous and hatred titution which fur- trating her designs, holding the small uniform contempt th the power of cur- d arresting her am- fulness of her re- ed on the destruc- vision of the con- is work she seiz- ent and delusion, coincidence of cir- pse of ages would hich so blinded the union, that they completion of their e beheld the small ment to the con- destroyed their politi- aded them to a sta- nificance. When elusion and are that atal wound on that constitution, which and protected, their nt states; they will the sacrifice, which made. They will have been the vic- cess power of their own folly and mad- promise, of which I he spring of life and on. Without this have been establish- system it never can the powerful cause, reserved the union, jealousy and lulled ferent states, which on of discordant in- rendered harmless tical zeal. To this men the spirit of pa- from the revolution, country should be- se passions, which iled in other repub- jealousy should u- tion and confidence ganizing notions of the love of rational efuge we are now of compromise has en broken down-- the very "head of the whole fabric moved. hich I have submit- ers is a systematic of the present rul- ur happy constitu- instances this de- played. These in- not stand alone. our national affairs rogress of the same We have to oppose ts of our enemies, d impede their ac- their policy they

keep a steady eye upon their favorite plan. In all their acts we can discover the traces of this spirit of enmity to the constitution. The acquisition of Louisiana has been the boast of the present administration. The wisdom, which produced this measure, has been a theme of the most extravagant applause. It has been represented as fraught with incalculable benefits to the nation; as securing to us a lasting peace, by removing every cause of hostility; as extending our commerce to a degree almost inconceivable; and finally as establishing the glory, security, and happiness of the country on a strong and permanent foundation. We have always considered this highly coloured picture as false and imposing. Let us reverse it; paint it in its true colours: give it its due proportion of light and shade, and if we can discover no feature to illustrate our general position; that in every important act of our rulers, their enmity to the constitution is not forgotten. In a country as extensive as ours, the interests and pursuits of its inhabitants will always be various and sometimes discordant. In such a state of things, a wise government will observe a strict impartiality; will incline to the interests of no particular portion of territory and will entertain no prejudice in favour of one part, or against another. In the present administration, we think there has been a wide departure from this impartial line of conduct. The general tenor of its measures has pointed to its secret inclinations. In filling the great offices of government a preference has generally been given to southern men. Those few members of the administration who have been selected from the north, no portion of the confidence of the people. The vice-president has been reduced to a cypher in the cabinet by that jealousy and envy, which splendid talents are sure to excite. The attorney general, though an enthusiast in the cause of democracy, has become disgusted and alarmed. The post master general is already on the verge of proscription. Besides those great officers, many others who have been uniformly attached to the party styled republican have become apprehensive of the effects of southern influence. The disaffection spread far and wide and proves beyond possibility of contradiction, that "something is rotten in the state." This prejudice against the men and the principles of the north is closely connected with the general spirit of hostility to the constitution. On the constitution, in its original form, with all its checks and balances preserved in their vigour, depend the prosperity and safety of the northern states. If they continue members of the union, they there could find the means of counterbalancing the continually increasing weight of southern influence. Virginia perceiving this intimate connexion between the existence of the constitution, and the welfare of the northern states, labored unceasingly to destroy their influence and importance. Thus when she secured the reigns of government in her hands, she immediately repealed all the taxes, which were calculated to operate equally in the states. Now when her funds her revenue diminished, or her expenditures increased, she attempts to rectify the deficiency by new and heavy burthens upon commerce. Commerce she has taken up its favorite abode in our northern regions: Here it finds integrity, perseverance, and enterprise to give it vigor. Of course it has become an aversion of our government, and is destined to bear the whole burthen of supporting the treasury, while the luxury of the south is left "unembarrassed by fiscal exacting." In this general system of measures, intended to break the spirit and exhaust the resources of the northern states on the one hand, and on the other to throw additional weight into the scale of southern influence, the acquisition of Louisiana holds a conspicuous place. Here we are to look for the true cause of that acquisition. To the free navigation of the Mississippi was and object of inferior importance. That security might have been established by the possession of the city of New Orleans and the east bank of the river. This was the policy which our friends recommended, and which they offered to support with their lives and fortunes. But this policy did not meet the wishes and plans of the southern government. In the vast territory of Louisiana, they saw an inexhaustible mine of power and influence. Many states must be formed—and in the accessions of these to the union, they discovered means of extending and perpetuating their reign.

We have considered our territory at first too extensive. We have considered the bond of union already too feeble. A government like ours, weak in its own nature and weaker still in its administration, we know it is poorly calculated to rule a widely extended country. We therefore oppose the acquisition of Louisiana, because we saw in it the increase of southern influence and the consequent destruction of the constitution, because we saw in it a vast addition to the territory, at first an unwieldy mass, and because we saw in its more remote effects, that dissolution of the union which will be to this people the consummation of their political misfortunes. In the course of my remarks, Fellow-Citizens, I have endeavored to point out the inroads, which the constitution has already suffered, and the danger to which it is yet exposed. You have seen the independence of the Judges destroyed—the system of compromise and concession infringed, and the general spirit of hostility to the constitution which prevails in the South. You are ready to exclaim, "Is such the result of our labours? We formed this constitution. It is the work of our hands—We saw it founded on a broad basis, and rising in beautiful proportion to its summit. We saw it supported by solid doric columns, and adorned with all the taste and skill of the architect could invent. Is this fair fabric so soon to become a frightful and mishapen heap of ruin?" These expressions of regret and sorrow for the approaching fate of the constitution, will be derided by your enemies as the language of hypocrisy. You have already been accused of wishing the dissolution of the union. I need not stop to refute this calumny—your own hearts will bear witness to its falsehood. You are the men who formed this union, and who sincerely wish to maintain it. You will cling to it as the only security for the peace and happiness of your country. But there is a point beyond which the most patient forbearance cannot go. The mind of man revolts at oppression. There is a spirit in the North, which spurns at Southern usurpation, and which will refuse, at least a part of our country from the dominion of that proud and overbearing state, which aspires to control it. In the rough and hardy genius of these Northern regions, indignant at long continued persecution, should at length rise and break the chain which can bind you only to infamy and ruin—you will stand acquitted. Your labours in this great cause cannot fail of their reward. If you succeed you will secure to yourselves and your posterity, the blessings of union and peace. If the power of your enemies should become irresistible—if the progress of Southern influence and Southern usurpation should drive you to the last resort, then you will stand justified on that day, when the voice of necessity shall exclaim—"Come ye out from among them, and be ye separated from them."

BOSTON, August 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

"Yesterday we received English papers to the 6th July, and London to the 4th. They are quite barren of political intelligence. "There were no prospects of a Continental coalition. Austria, though she has 300,000 men in readiness to take the field, has declared her determination to maintain her neutral system; and from Russia there was nothing decisive. It was reported, that she was in serious negotiation with both England and France, and that the Emperor had ordered a fleet of 10 sail of the line and 6 frigates, with four months' provisions, to be equipped for sea; for what purpose time must unfold. "In France the preparations for invasion were considerably advanced since our last accounts, and still more the appearance of sober earnestness. The Imperial Constitution met with no obstructions in its execution, and the activity and celebrity of the Emperor, in reviewing troops, was as great as that of the First Consul. The Coronation of Napoleon, it was expected, would not take place until September. Georges, and the other state prisoners had not been executed; and we find no mention made of Marseilles. "In England things were tranquil. Mr. Pitt met but little opposition in his late measures. His bill of defence passed the House of Lords by a majority of 85—For it 164—Against it 69. The British King had completely regained his health, and transacted business as formerly. The discussion of the Regency had subsided. The forces of the kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st of July the naval force in commission, consisted of 104 sail of the line 25 fifty gun ships and 129 frigates, and 309 smaller armed ships. Total 567, "No new rumours of Peace."

BALTIMORE, August 12.

Arrived, schooner Abigail, Rudyard, 20 days from Antigua. Sailed in company with schooners Bee, Hopkins and Stranger, Kirby, for Norfolk. Left brig—Wilson, for N. York; schooner Britannia, Roach, for Portland in a few days; and a number of others, names unknown. A few days before he sailed, a schooner from Trinidad, Martinique, for Portland, name and captain unknown, was brought into Antigua by the Amelia frigate; it was supposed she would be condemned, although her register had not been endorsed, and property American. August 8, last, 28, long 66, spoke brig Mary, Daniel, from Martinique for Rhode Island. A brig and two schooners followed the brig into the Cape. Spoke a ship last night, at Sandy Point, bound up. Arrived 1st night, the schooner H. Pe. capt. Fellows, in 20 days from D. merita. In 1st 31, 20, spoke the brig Providence, 11 days out bound to Havana. Left at Lamerica, on the 24th out. Schooners Stefan, Hector, arrived on the 14th, to sail for Baltimore, in 14 days; B. A. ny, G. A. ny, from do. arrived, the 22d, time of sailing unknown.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

From the N. York Evening Post.—I now return to those customary editorial duties which have been for more than a month suspended, to give place to the most awful and afflicting subject that ever occupied my mind and weighed down my heart. It was my intention to have closed all discussion of the melancholy event, by an attempt to exhibit the character of him whom I can never cease to mourn as the best of friends, and the greatest and most virtuous of men; but that ground has been so much pre-occupied, that the design, though in a great part actually executed, is for the present deferred. And unless it should be rendered necessary, by attacks or remarks from a certain quarter, I shall not again be disposed to bring the affair into the papers. The first subject of a political nature, that presents itself to our view, is the very extraordinary conduct of his Majesty's frigates, the Leander and the Cambrian, in lying off our harbour for several weeks, with the express design, if we may believe the oath of one of our captains, of annoying the Americans. A dispute has been carrying on in some of the morning papers, about the precise distance from the shore, that these outrages have been committed, one side contending it was within one league of the shore, the other that it was not. This dispute seems to have arisen from a supposition, that it depended on the distance from the shore, whether the proceedings on the part of the British were correct or not—a supposition altogether foreign to the question. We hold the law of nations strictly to be—

First. That no ships or vessels of war, may lie in wait for, nor take means to learn what enemy's vessels are expected to arrive; and in case they should discover them off the port, they may not go out to capture them; and if they attempt they may be compelled by the force or ships of war, to return to port.

Second. They may not conceal themselves in the bottoms of bays and gulphs, nor behind the heads of land and small islands, of a neutral country, for the purpose of surprising and capturing [even] enemy ships; they out not in any manner to disturb the free and secure approach of any vessels of any nation whatever, towards ports or upon the coast of a neutral state. Azuni, 2. p. 325.

Such are the principles of maritime law now recognized throughout Europe. It is altogether immaterial, therefore, whether these ships lie at one two or three league distance from the shore; for them to be upon the coast at all, for the purpose of annoying our commerce, under whatever pretext, or of disturbing the free and secure approach of any vessels whatever to our port, it is a flagrant infringement upon our national sovereignty and a gross violation of the acknowledged law of nations. For this attack upon the rights of our citizens, this indignity to the state and country, we have a claim on those to whom the national administration is committed. It is a high handed wrong, demanding speedy and adequate redress. Next to the late affair of the Cambrian this transaction is the most disrespectful and contemptuous that we have yet witnessed, and in point of actual injury, is far beyond it. And now the only question is, what will be the conduct of our government? Judging from what has lately happened in another quarter, we may easily predict what it will be.

* Send ship Economy.

A French privateer, tempted by our imbecile situation, as these English ships are tempted, had been for a long time blockading the harbour of Charleston, and capturing or rifling under some pretence or other, every American vessel that attempted to enter the port. Even the fishing smacks were chased and fired at, brought too and examined and laughed at, just as is now practised here. The federal papers spoke of the outrage in a high tone of complaint, and called repeatedly on the government of the United States for protection. After waiting till property had been captured enough to build and equip a ship of the like, and maintain her for years and after incurring disgrace enough to satisfy the humblest and most pacific philosopher on the globe, lo! we learn, from a southern paper, that "Gun Boat No. 1," has sailed for Charleston, to "correct the procedure." And since this is the plan adopted to enforce a proper respect from belligerents towards the Americans; since, as Smith, tells us in the governmental paper, "the men now in power never were friendly to naval establishments on a great scale; always declaring them an engine of state fraught with great danger," and have therefore, "introduced various economical reforms," but whenever it was necessary, they have always stood ready to "come forward with promptness and spirit to vindicate our violated rights and interest," since, I say, such is the theory & such is the practice, we shall be pleased to hear that "Gun Boat No. 2," is ordered here to watch the conduct of the Leander and Cambrian, especially as Duane's paper appears not to have the effect in preventing captures, which was intended by the administration. That our commercial friends may anticipate with a proper degree of confidence the succour that will probable be ordered; it may not be amiss to let them know a little what kind of machines these philosophical Gun Boats are. They are informed then, that according to the most accurate description we have been able to obtain, "Gun Boat No. 1" is said to be a machine of wonderful powers and ingenuity, which has been constructed under Mr. Jefferson's eye, and according to a model presented by himself. Though the accommodations for the sailors are not the best, yet this is a trifling objection. A single Gun is mounted on a sort of "whirling chair," such as that from which our Philosopher discharges the battery of his own genius. The manner in which the Gun boat is brought into action is somewhat novel. She runs down upon the enemy, until she has approached within striking distance; she then turns tail to, hoists her boom, and lets fly a heavy shot, which is expected to end the conflict. If not, the Gun boat is in a situation to run away; and thereby prevent the "effusion of human blood." The coincidence of all Mr. Jefferson's ideas is wonderful. In the retreat to Carter's mountain; in the methods by which he rendered his predecessors unpopular—in defence of his own administration; and, as now appears in his system of naval tactics, he implicitly relies on the efficacy of the argumentum a post riori. But to conclude in a serious manner, so serious a subject. We are by no means disposed to believe that the English government would ever support or connive at such abuses as those of which we have been complaining; we attribute them to the ignorance, or the perverseness, or the wantonness, of the commanders of the frigates; and believe, that if proper measures should be taken by our government, suitable reparation would be made, and the injuries would be redressed. The danger, in our opinion, is that the administration may not be sufficiently vigilant and active on this occasion, but may be inclined to pass it by as a matter of inferior moment, and that the result will be a serious misunderstanding, terminating in an open rupture between the two countries. What will become of economy then.

For Sale, at Ravensworth, A few likely, young NEGROES.

Mares and Cotts, equal in blood to any in America, and about thirty head of Sheep.

John Bower, Agent for Wm. Fitzhugh

Ang. 17.

FOR SALE, Twenty-nine kegs of prime Richmond Manufactured Tobacco. Apply to Wm. OXLEY June 18.

CASH given for clean and Cotton Rags.

To Rent,
And possession given immediately, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a pleasant part of the town. For particulars enquire of Ricketts, Newton and Co.
July 27.

LIFE Of General Washington.

SUBSCRIBERS to the life of General Washington are respectfully informed, that the first VOLUME is ready for delivery at the store of JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.

King Street:
FIVE DOLLARS are to be paid by each subscriber on delivery—that is, one Dollar for the binding this in calf, gilt and Four Dollars in advance for the Second Volume, agreeable to the terms of subscription.
August 21.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
William H. & Enoch M. Lyles,
IS this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to discharge their accounts, and those to whom the said firm may be indebted to come forward before either party, and have their claims satisfactorily adjusted.

WILLIAM H. LYLES
Will continue to do business at the old stand, next door to Bennett and Warts's, with the determination of keeping a constant supply of the best selected GOODS—which will be sold at the most reduced rates for CASH.
Aug. 23.

FOR SALE,
A very likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 23 years of age, with her male child one year old. She has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, is a tolerable seamstress, and is well acquainted with the nursing and attending of children. For terms
Apply to the Printer.
Aug. 8.

A Tan Yard for Sale,
In a good situation in the country to purchase Hides or dispose of leather.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 16.

Edward Hackley & Wm. Ramsay,
HAVING THIS DAY
Entered into partnership under the firm of Hackley and Ramsay, offer for sale at their store, corner of King and Pitt streets, near the Washington Tavern, a general assortment of
Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c.
Warranted Genuine, viz:
London particular Madeira,
in pipes and half do.

Wines,
Lithon,
Colman and
Malaga
Port of an excellent quality in bottles,
Medoc Claret, in cases of two doz.
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugars,
Syrup and Molasses,
London bottled Porter,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
Holland and country Gin,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
White Wine Vinegar,
Philadelphia and Albany Chocolate,
Frag Blue, Madder, Copperas, Brimstone,
Salt Petre and Allum,
English and country Gunpowder,
Shot, assorted,
Georgia Cotton,
Imperial,
Hylon Cholang,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin,
and
Soucheons, assorted
Best Green Coffee,
Spices of every kind,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's Souff,
Spanish Segars of a good quality,
Basket Salt for table use,
Pipes in boxes,
Wrapping Paper,
Best Sallad Oil,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Olives,
Soal Leather,
Demijohns,
Rice and Batley, &c. &c.
June 4.

Wm. Ramsay,
Fresh Teas of the
latest importations,
June 4.

WILLIAM RAMSAY
BEING anxious to close his former business, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts as early as possible, and those who have claims against him will please present them for adjustment.
TO RENT,
The Dwelling House and Store in Prince Street one door east of the house occupied D. E. C. Dick, they are both in good repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply as above.
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June 4.

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From New York and Philadelphia,
A NEW
Assortment of Books & Stationary,
among which are the following:

Motherby's Medical Dictionary Lady's Museum, Dobson's Life of Petrarch, Dictionary of Natural History, Forgason's Astronomy, Tooke's Pantheon, Young's Latin Dictionary, Scriver's Lexicon, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, Medical Extracts with plates, Decameron of Boecacci, Blount's Practical Navigator, Federalist, Hoole's Ariosto, Simpson's Euclid, Witman's Egypt, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles, gilt and plain, Morocco Prayer Books, Bell's Surgery, Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Bailey's Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries. An elegant assortment of

Paper Hangings,
a few choice Violins, Violin Strings and Bows, a complete assortment of German Flutes and Flagelets, and a great variety of other articles which will be advertised in a few days.
July 24.

BY AUTHORITY.
Scheme of a Lottery,
To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

Prize, last drawn ticket having	a blank to its number,	Dolls.
1 do	20,000	10,000
1 do	5,000	5,000
5 do	of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do	of 500	3,000
10 do	of 200	2,000
20 do	of 100	2,000
100 do	of 50	5,000
250 do	of 30	7,500
420 do	of 25	10,500
1,500 do	of 20	30,000
3,000 do	of 15	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000	having a blank to its number,	250
1 do	after 2,000 do	250
1 do	after 3,000 do	250
1 do	after 4,000 do	250
1 do	after 5,000 do	500
1 do	after 6,000 do	500
1 do	after 8,000 do	500
1 do	after 10,000 do	500
1 do	after 12,000 do	500
1 do	after 13,000 do	500
1 do	after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes		150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.		
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,		150,000
N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.		

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expenses attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the

first responsibility have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804.
** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

For Sale, or to Let,
THAT beautiful seat whereon the subscriber now lives, about half a mile from the town of Alexandria. The Lot contains four acres, on which are erected a handsome dwelling, with piazzas round the first and second stories, a stable and carriage house, beside other out buildings; there are also pertaining to the premises, an ice house, two springs of good water, and a summer and winter Fishery. The ground is under good fencing, and the greater part set in clover, and about 40 bearing cherry and peach trees thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the corner of the Diagonal Street.
John Duff.

Land for Sale.
WE wish to sell a tract of LAND containing between four and five hundred acres, situated on the Potomac, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles from town, and adjoining General Thompson's farm. This property in point of elegance of situation, is exceeded by none, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit.
Walter S. Alexander,
John Luke,
For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceased.
August 17.

Land for Sale.
WE wish to sell a tract of LAND containing between four and five hundred acres, situated on the Potomac, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles from town, and adjoining General Thompson's farm. This property in point of elegance of situation, is exceeded by none, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit.
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WE wish to sell a tract of LAND containing between four and five hundred acres, situated on the Potomac, in Fairfax county, about 3 miles from town, and adjoining General Thompson's farm. This property in point of elegance of situation, is exceeded by none, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit.
Walter S. Alexander,
John Luke,
For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceased.
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Walter S. Alexander,
John Luke,
For the heirs of Phil. Alexander, deceased.
August 17.

Robert and John Gray
Have just received,
A SUPPLY of Super Royal,
Royal,
Medium,
Demy,
Folio and
Quarto Post
And Foolscap
Writing
Paper.
July 18.

JAMES SANDERSON,
At his store the corner of King and Fairfax streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,
The following articles of the best quality:
London P. Madeira Wine in
pipes and quarter casks,
Old Sherry in quarter casks,
Dry Lisbon do.
Old Port in bottles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirit,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
British Sail Canvas, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7,
Russia do. first quality,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Pickle and Preserving Pots, Jugs, &c.
Aug. 8.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
100 pieces brown Russia Sheetting,
30 do. white do.
100 do. broad Diapers,
125 do. narrow do.
71 do. broad Russia Linens,
100 bolts Russia Duck,
50 do. Ravens do.,
2000 pieces Nankeens,
10 chests fresh Hylon Tea,
2 tons Cordage assorted.
John G. Ladd.
August 3.

CLERMONT,
THE place where the Rev. Mr. Davis lately lived, about four miles from Alexandria, will be leased to a good tenant who will keep the place in good repair, and comply with the terms of the lease; to such a tenant I will lease the place for fourteen years from January next. The house will be put in good repair for the reception of a careful tenant, and none else need apply. Any person who wishes to become the tenant will call on the subscriber who will show the place. This place is handsomely situated, having a good view of Alexandria from the house, and a very large meadow about two hundred yards below, excellent well water and two good springs, with an ice house and every convenience necessary for a gentleman farmer. For terms apply to
B. Dulany.
N. B. The dwelling has twelve rooms in it and two passages.
Shuter's Hill, Aug. 17.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Charles County, State of Maryland, near Bryantown, a negro man named BAP, about twenty years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, stout, well made, yellow, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to, a broad round dark face with small eyes, a hole in each ear, stout thick feet with a large scar upon the top of one of them, his toes turn very much out. Had on and wore with him an old pair of tattered pantaloons, an ozenburg shirt, an old negro cotton jacket, a short blue coat turned up with red, a pair of tipped cotton stockings, a pair of old blue corded trousers, and a felt hat half worn when he left home, but having taken with him clothes of various kinds, he may have changed them. He is supposed to have made for Alexandria or the Federal City. Any person apprehending said negro and lodge him in any jail for that I get him again shall be entitled to the above reward, or if brought home, in addition to the above reward, all reasonable expenses will be paid.
Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying him off at their peril.
Robert Hagan.
August 21.

Lands for Sale or Rent.
I will either sell or rent my TWO FARMS in the neighbourhood of Fredericksburg, known by the names of Chaibam and Clarke. The first containing about eleven hundred acres, on which there is a good MERCHANT MILL, and an excellent FISHERY. The other supposed to be about four hundred acres, one hundred of which are now in corn, and in good order for sowing wheat. They are both in a high state of cultivation. In either event, I will dispose of a part of the Negroes, Stock, and Household Furniture.
Letters directed to me in Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.
William Fitzhugh.
August 10.

TO HIRE,
An excellent House Servant
and his wife. Enquire of
JOSHUA RIDDLE.
August 9.

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TRAVELS IN GREECE.
PROPOSALS,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE TRAVELS OF
Anacharsis the Younger,
IN GREECE:
During the middle of the fourth Century, before
the Christian Era,
With copious Notes and References.
BY
THE ABBE BARTHELEMY,
Keeper of the Medals in the Cabinet of the King
of France, and Member of the Royal
Academy of Inscriptions and
Belles Lettres.
Translated from the French.
First American, from the fourth London edition,
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE work now offered to the American reader exhibits a complete view of the antiquities, manners, customs, religious ceremonies, laws, arts, and literature of ancient Greece, at the period of its greatest splendour. A knowledge of these has hitherto been only attainable by a laborious perusal of writers who have been little solicitous to join entertainment with instruction. The Travels of Anacharsis, on the contrary, are so written, that the reader may frequently be induced to imagine he is perusing a work of mere amusement, invention, and fancy; till his eye glances to the bottom of the page, when he perceives there is scarcely a sentence, and not a single fact or circumstance, but is supported by the authority of some ancient author. The amazing number of these quotations may, perhaps at first sight, seem to have been unnecessary, and to have more the appearance of a parade of erudition, than to be of any real utility: but it is to be remembered that, at the same time, they must be highly acceptable to the man of real learning, by enabling him to refer immediately to the original author, they are extremely useful, nay, we may say, absolutely necessary, even to such readers as can never be supposed to have any intention to consult the authorities quoted; as they clearly shew that such an idea, or such a circumstance, is not merely a decoration, or the offspring of the fancy of the author, but immediately taken from some ancient writer, and therefore perfectly accordant to the general scope and plan of the work.

TERMS.
I. The first Edition in America of Anacharsis's Travels, will be comprised in four Vols. octavo.
II. It shall be printed on handsome, wove paper, and a new type casting for the purpose. Each Volume will contain about 400 pages.
III. The price to Subscribers, per Vol. bound and lettered, will be 2 dollars; in boards, 1 dollar and 75 cents, to be paid on the delivery of each Volume.
The European Edition sells at 12 dollars per set.

IV. There shall be a handsome Map of Greece given with the first Volume, to be executed by one of the best Engravers.
V. Those who obtain ten Subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the same, shall receive one copy gratis. The work is now at Press, and shall be finished with all possible dispatch.
Subscriptions to the above work received at Robert & John Gray's book Store, Alexandria.

Improved Arable Lands
TO LET.
THE subscriber is willing to lease for a term of years, about 1300 acres of arable land, part of the Mount Vernon estate.
The UNION FARM tract contains about 900 acres, and will be divided into three tenements, each of which will be accommodated with a dwelling house, quarters, and sufficient barn room. The meadow, containing 60 or 70 acres, will be divided into three equal parts, one of which to be added to each tenement.
MUDDY HOLE FARM contains about 400 acres, is divided into six fields, has on it two dwelling houses, quarters a barn and corn house, and will be let to one person or divided into three tenements, as may be most suitable.

Possession to be given as soon as the growing crops are removed, with liberty to the tenants to feed in the autumn. For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to Nathaniel C. Hanning, manager on the estate. The above farms are from 7 to 9 miles from Alexandria.
Buffrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, May 25.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being empowered to receive all the Rents due, or coming due in the town of Alexandria to Mr. Alexander Seymour Hays, hereby gives notice to those concerned, that he will call on them for payment of their respective arrears, and that no other person is authorized to receive of them.
J. H. Hays.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.
July 16.

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Vol. IV.]
Public Sale
On FRIDAY
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy
Sugar in hhds, tierces, and
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dip Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
&c.—At
A Variety of DRUGS
among which
Cloths, Coatings, K
Duffels, Plaines, Kerseys,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Fr
Calimancoes, Russels, Ya
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silecia do.
Onaburgs and Ticklenbu
Mullin and Mullin Handk
India Mullins and Table
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats
articles.
Philip
August 17.

JUST PUBLISHED
By ROBERT and J
King Street
AN ELEGANT ED
THE HOLY
In four handsome Octavo V
bound, Ten D
This edition is now offer
specimen of American paper
will not suffer by a compa
printed in this country.

A GOLD MED
Robert Carr, the Printer o
American Company of Bo
specimen of Printing exhib
meeting at New York last Ju
July 31.

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by Rob.
MEMO
OF
The LIFE of Dr.
By Anna S
Price in boards,
Bound in Sheep,
Calf, gilt,
July 20.

350 bls. HER
For Sale by the S
bls. well cured Herrings;
band Rigging, four new fat
city of Blocks and three A
30 tierces of Rice,
50 bales Cotton,
1200 lbs. Indigo.
BILLS on Philadel
Ricketts, N
July 26

Twenty Five Dol
RAN AWAY from the
the county of Alexandria,
a Mulatto man called NA
feet high, between 35 and
hair which he wears tied,
the front of his head, a lit
er by trade; he has sever
wrist, a scar on his back
and several marks from a
of drink and gambling; h
tiety of clothes and som
crossed the Potomac at C
fence, and will probably
he has been very anxious
go to sea. I will give
securing said fellow in
him again, or thirty do
charges if brought home
vessels and others are forev
playing or carrying off sai
July 11.

Wanted
A servant Woman: F
with Cooking, Washing
rally, liberal wages will b
Apply
July 16.

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